EMMETT VALLEY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL (PWS 3230017)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

September 25, 2000

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Emmett Valley Christian School, Emmett, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Emmett Valley Christian School drinking water system consists of one well. The well has a high susceptibility to inorganic contamination, volatile organic contamination, and synthetic organic contamination because of a high rating for the hydrologic sensitivity of the system, a predominant agricultural land use, and a moderate rating for system construction due to a lack of information. The well has a moderate rating for microbial contamination. Though total coliform bacteria and fecal coliform bacteria were detected in the late 1980s and early 1990s, no problems have been recorded since 1991. In July 1999, trihalomethane was detected in the well water.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For Emmett Valley Christian School, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the leaching agricultural chemicals from the agricultural land uses within the designated source water areas. Supplying the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality with a drillers' well log could reduce the susceptibility ratings in each of the categories since a lack of information caused the well to have a higher rating. Continued vigilance at keeping the well protected from surface flooding can also keep the potential for contamination reduced. If microbial contamination problems reappear, continuous disinfection would reduce the risk of bacteriological contamination. Emmett Valley Christian School could also consider drilling a deeper well into the confined aquifer beneath the blue clay layer. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Emmett Valley Christian School. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of groundwater, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission and Gem Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Boise Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR EMMETT VALLEY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, EMMETT, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the wells and aquifer characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. IDEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Emmett Valley Christian School non-community non-transient well serves approximately 100 people with two connections. The well is located in Gem County, on the western side of the City of Emmett, near the corner of Tyler Road and W. 12th St. (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for Emmett Valley Christian School is comprised of one well.

Currently, there are no significant water chemistry problems in the well water. In July 1999, the volatile organic contaminants (VOC) trihalomethane was detected during sampling. This VOC is probably related to disinfection activities. The inorganic contaminant (IOC) nitrate has been detected at levels below 1 mg/l (Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is 10 mg/l) since 1993. No synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs) have ever been detected in the well water. Though the well water has previously recorded microbial contamination problems, these problems have not been detected lately.

Defining the Zones of Contribution--Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time of travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. IDEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) time of travel for water associated with the Payette Valley aquifer in the vicinity of Emmett Valley Christian School. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by IDEQ from a variety of sources including the City of Emmett well logs and other local area well logs. The delineated source water assessment areas for Emmett Valley Christian School can best be described as a corridor approximately ¼ mile wide and 2 miles long extending east to the south of downtown Emmett. The actual data used by IDEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation areas are available upon request.

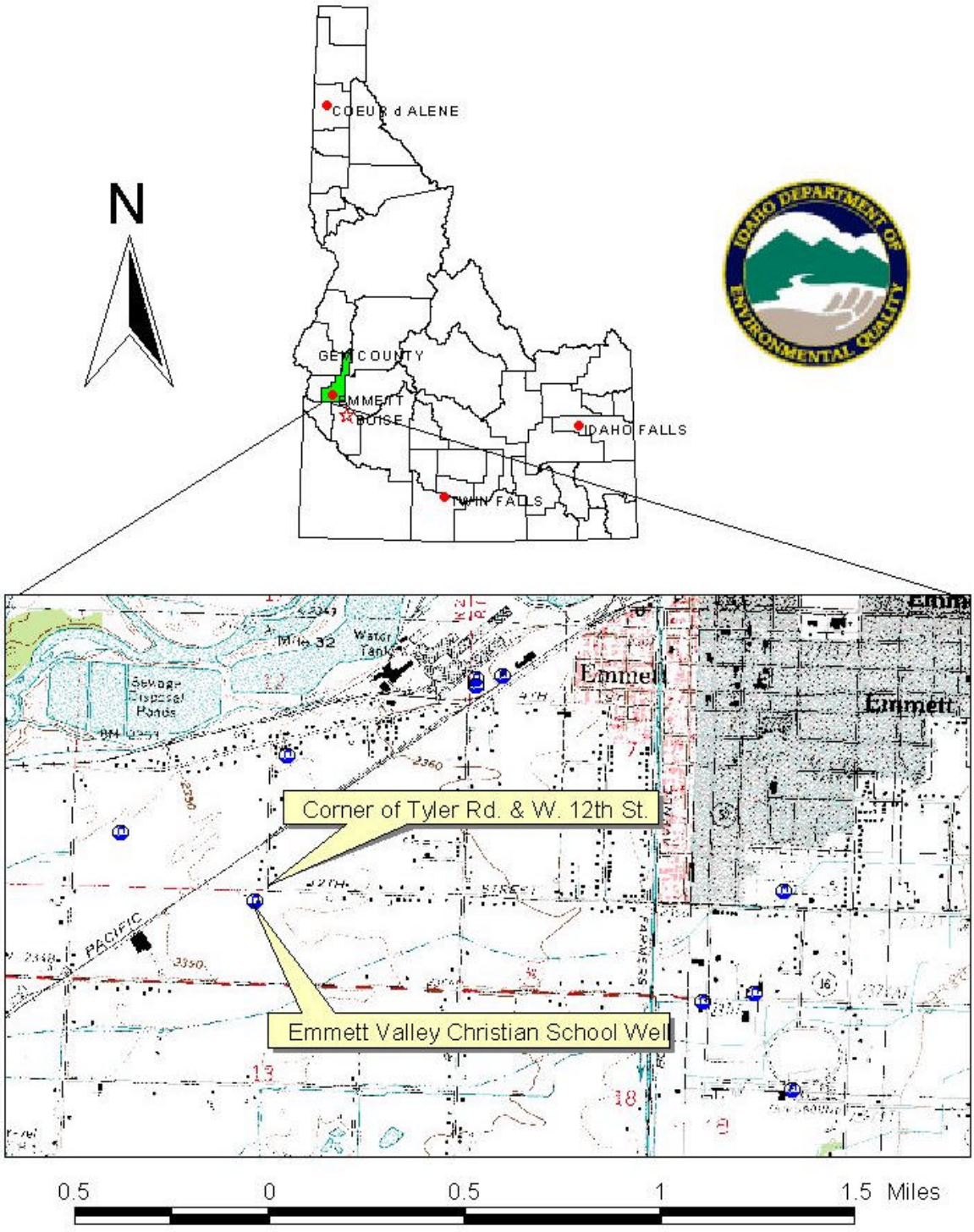
Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of groundwater contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by IDEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside the Emmett Valley Christian School area is urban and agricultural. Land use within the immediate area of the wellhead consists of agricultural uses.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Emmett Valley Christian School Well



business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during the summer of 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Emmett Valley Christian School Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by IDEQ. The second or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Samuel Hill.

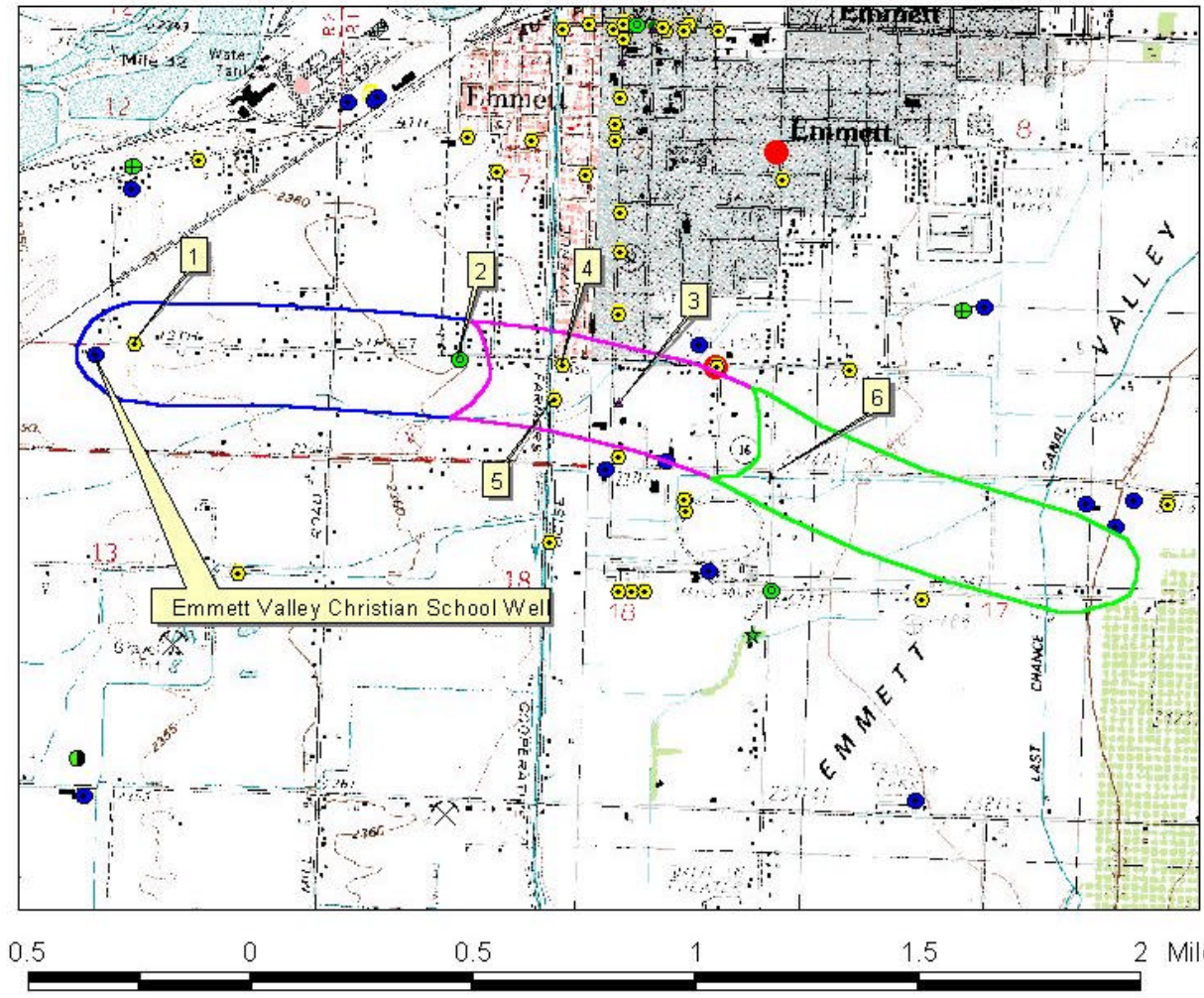
The delineated source water area has 6 potential contaminant sites (see Table 1). The sources include a trucking company, an automotive business, an excavation contractor, a gas station with an underground storage tank (UST) and a site regulated under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RICRIS). The delineation also crosses Highway 16, which could be a potential contaminant source for all types of contaminants (Figure 2).

Table 1. Emmett Valley Christian School Well, Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	TOT Zone (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	Trucking-Hauling	0-3	Database Search	VOC, SOC
2	RICRIS	0-3	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
3	UST	3-6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4	Excavation Contractor	3-6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5	Automotive-Repair	3-6	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6	Highway 16	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Figure 2. Emmett Valley Christian School Well Delineation and Potential Contaminant Locations



Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity was high for the well (see Table 2). This reflects the nature of the soils being in the moderately-drained to well-drained class, and the vadose zone (zone from land surface to the water table) being made predominantly of gravel. Lack of a well log prevented a determination of where there is a laterally extensive low permeability unit that could retard downward movement to the water table.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. The Emmett Valley Christian School drinking water system consists of one well that extracts groundwater for domestic uses. The well system construction score was moderate due to an approved sanitary survey and a lack of a well log.

The Emmett Valley Christian School well had a 1996 sanitary survey showing the well was in compliance with well seal and flood protection standards. The well does not have a water treatment system. A well log was not available for the well so a determination could not be made as to whether the casing and annular seals had been extended into low permeability units and whether current public water system (PWS) construction standards were being met. Information obtained regarding the Emmett Valley Christian School well being only 30 feet deep, indicates the well is completed in the upper, unconfined to semi-confined aquifer.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources Well Construction Standards Rules (1993) require all PWSs to follow IDEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997) during construction. Table 1 of the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1997) states that 8-inch steel casing requires a thickness of 0.322 inches and 6-inch casing requires a thickness of 0.288 inches. Since the well was drilled prior to the 1980s, it is unlikely that this thick a casing was used.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The well rated moderate for inorganic chemicals (IOCs) (i.e. nitrate), volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) (i.e. petroleum products), and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs) (i.e. pesticides). The well rated low for microbial contaminants. Agricultural land uses in the delineated source area contributed the largest numbers of points to the contaminant inventory rating

Currently, there are no significant water chemistry problems in the well water. In July 1999, the volatile organic contaminants (VOC) trihalomethane was detected during sampling. This VOC is probably related to disinfection activities. The inorganic contaminant (IOC) nitrate has been detected at levels below 1 mg/l

(Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is 10 mg/l) since 1993. No synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs) has ever been detected in the well water. Though the well water has previously recorded microbial contamination problems, these problems have not been detected lately.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

A detection above a drinking water standard MCL, a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria, or a detection of a VOC or SOC will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. High hydrologic sensitivity and moderate system construction scores also weight final scores heavily. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0 to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) and in Zone 2 also are major contributing factors. In terms of total susceptibility, the well rates high for IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination and moderate for microbial contamination.

Table 2. Summary of Emmett Valley Christian School Susceptibility Evaluation

Well	Susceptibility Scores									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	**Final Susceptibility Ranking**			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
Well 1	H	M	M	M	L	M	H	H	H	M

H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Summary

The Emmett Valley Christian School well showed a high susceptibility to IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination from nearby agricultural uses and a high hydrologic sensitivity. A lack of well log information caused the scores to be higher.

The well in the Emmett Valley Christian School system takes its water from the shallow, unconfined to semi-confined alluvial (river deposited material) aquifer. The shallow aquifer has been demonstrated to be a distinct water-bearing unit in terms of water quality, water yield, and the sources of recharge (IDEQ, 2000). The shallow aquifer contains much higher levels of nitrate, lower levels of iron, and higher levels of arsenic than the deeper aquifer. Water yields from the shallow aquifer are significantly higher than from the deeper aquifer. Groundwater in the shallow aquifer is recharged primarily from surface water irrigation, direct precipitation, and canal leakage while the sources of recharge to the deeper aquifer are indeterminate but are very likely much older.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For Emmett Valley Christian School, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the leaching agricultural chemicals from the agricultural land uses within the designated source water areaas. Supplying the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality with a drillers' well log could reduce the susceptibility ratings in each of the categories since a lack of information caused the well to have a higher rating. Continued vigilance at keeping the well protected from surface flooding can also keep the potential for contamination reduced. If microbial contamination problems reappear, continuous disinfection would reduce the risk of bacteriological contamination. Emmett Valley Christian School could also consider drilling a deeper well into the confined aquifer beneath the blue clay layer. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Emmett Valley Christian School. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Continued vigilance in keeping the well protected from surface flooding can also keep the potential for contamination reduced. Due to the time involved with the movement of groundwater, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission and Gem Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Boise Regional IDEQ Office (208) 373-0550

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: http://www2.state.id.us/deq

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 743-6142 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund@ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by IDEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho State Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. Lower Payette River Agriculture Irrigation Water Return Study and Ground Water Evaluation, Payette County, Idaho. Water Quality Status Report No. 115.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000. City of Fruitland Wellhead Viability Project 319 Grant Final Report July 2000.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

Attachment A

Emmett Valley Christian School
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)

2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : EMMETT VALLEY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL Well# : WELL #1

Public Water System Number 3230017 09/07/2000 10:09:49 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE
Drill Date		
Driller Log Available	NO	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1996
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0
Total System Construction Score		4

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity		
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2
Total Hydrologic Score		6

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED CROPLAND	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		2	2	2	2

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	1	2	2	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	4	4	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	4	4	4	4
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		10	8	8	4

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	0	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	1	0	
Land Use Zone II	Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	2	2	2	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		3	5	4	0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	YES	1	1	1	

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : EMMETT VALLEY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL Well# : WELL #1

Public Water System Number 3230017 09/07/2000 10:09:49 AM

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III	3	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score	18	17	16	6
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score	14	13	13	12
5. Final Well Ranking	High	High	High	Moderate